a little more than 3 per cent, banking

a little over 1 per cent. The many miscellaneous employments, profes-

sional men, retailers, jobbers, mer-

chants, domestics, etc., too numerous

to list specifically, contribute 33 per cent. In other words, our highly or-

ganized industries, even if we include

all manufacturing, mining, transporta-

tion, banking, and government activi-

ties such as education and road-build-

ing, produce only about half of the na-

tional income. The rest is due to the

efforts of small independent workers. Income Tax Discrepancies.

The report estimates that the num-

ber of persons in 1918 having incomes over \$2,000, was 5,300,000, and that their total income was over 23 billion

dollars. Income tax returns, however,

showed only 2,908,000 persons having

over \$2,000, and their total reported

income was less than 14 billion dol-

lars. This discrepancy is due in part

to technical evasions and straight ille-

gal withholdings, but also in part to

the existence of tax-exempt income. What this means in terms of the in-

come tax is that the government re-

ceived in 1918 about half a billion dol-

lars less than it would have, if all

persons receiving \$2,000 had paid their

Contribution of Housewives.

The contribution of the 20,000,000

by the bureau in the national income

because they are not paid in money.

But the report points out that if they

were paid at the lowest possible figure

(the average recompense of personal

the total national income would be

about one-third, or 18 billions. On

that basis, the bureau gives the follow-

ing conjectural figure as to the fluctua-

tion of the housewife's contribution

Contribution

(in Dollars)

Income in Other Countries.

The report is in press, and will be

How the Bureau Is Constituted.

Research was organized after the war

by a group of persons who had come

to realize the need for accurate and

mation as a basis for intelligent solu-

the International Molders' Journal;

Edwin F. Gay, president of the New

ist society: Elwood Mead, professor of

rural institutions, University of Cali-

fornia; Wesley Clair Mitchell, New

School for Social Research; J. E. Ster-

rett, of the firm of Price, Waterhouse

and company, accountants; N. I. Stone,

labor manager, Hickey-Freeman com-

pany; Allyn A. Young, professor of economics, Harvard university; also,

the following appointed by the or-

ganizations named: F. P. Fish, of the

National Industrial Conference board;

Hugh Frayne, American Federation of

Labor; David Friday, American Eco-

nomic association; W. R. Ingalls, En-

gineering council; J. M. Larkin, In-

dustrial Relations Association of America; George E. Roberts, Ameri-

can Bankers' association; Malcolm C.

Rorty, American Statistical associa-

tion; A. W. Shaw, Periodical Publish-

American Federation of Farm Bu-

It is a rule of the bureau that each

director must approve the findings of

the research staff, or state his spe-

cific objections as part of the report.

In this way, blas is eliminated, for

methods and results are under con-

stant supervision from men whose

Williams Press Congress President.

Williams, University. of Missouri

School of Journalism was re-elected

president of the Press Congress of the

World by acclamation. The con-

gress passed a resolution petitioning

President Harding to admit repre-

ment conference deliberations.

Honolulu, Hawalian Islands.-Walter

points of view are dissimilar.

association; and Gray Silver,

The National Bureau of Economic

published early in November.

Total

of Dollars)

\$8.85 9.00 9.20 9.82 9.98 10.19 10.84 11.94 14.30 16.30 18.45

Individual Contribution

Nat'l Income Income (Billions Per Capita

of Dollars) (in Dollars)

to the national income since 1909:

and domestic service) their addition to

full amount.

1909 1910 1911

1912.....

1913.....

1914..... 1915.....

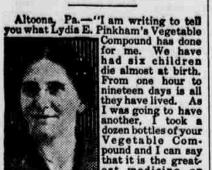
1916.....

1917.... 1918.....

1914 of Dollar United States ... \$33.5 United Kingdom .. 10.9 Germany ... 10.5

JOY BROUGHT INTO HOME

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Restoring Mrs. Benz to Health



another, I took a dozen bottles of your Vegetable Compound and I can say that it is the greatest medicine on earth, for this baby is now four months old and a healthier baby you would not want. I am sending you a picture of her. Everybody says, "That is some healthy looking baby." You have my consent to show this letter."—Mrs. C. W. Benz, 131 3rd Ave., Altoons, Pa.

No woman can realize the joy and

No woman can realize the joy and happpiness this healthy babe brought into the home of Mrs. Benz, unless they have had a like experience.

'Every woman who suffers from any ailments peculiar to her sex, as indicated by backaches, headaches, bearingdown pains, irregularities, nervousness and "the blues" should not rest until they have given Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

And the Worm Turns. Rub-This work is an awful grind! Dub-Well, the boss is a crank!-Kansas City Star.

it's toasted, of course. To seal in the flavor-



Comfort Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap And Fragrant Talcum Seap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yoursels to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking



The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's National Remedy since 1696. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every bex

Liggetterllyers KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO Known as

"that good kind" Try it—and you will know why



HOW PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR HAS FALLEN OFF

Addition to National and Individual Incomes of Little Real Benefit.

STATEMENT BY BUREAU OF SCONOMI'S RESEARCH.

Most of Amount Due to Rise in Prices -Actual Total of Commodities Produced increased Little, If at All, and Few Were Benefited.

New York, Oct. 27 .- The total national income of the United States in 1918 was 61 billion dollars, as compared with 34.4 billions in 1913; but this increase in dollars did not represent a like increase in production. Most of it was due to the rise in prices, for the dollar of 1918 and 1919 was a much less efficient dollar than that of 1913. The actual total of commodities produced increased very little, if at all, and a large part of those which were produced were war materials, not of a kind really benefiting consumers.

Consequently, individual incomes, estimated on a per capita basis, rising from \$340 in 1910 and \$354 in 1913, to \$586 in 1918, represent more dollars but little or no real increase, because the \$586 of 1918 is equivalent to only \$372 in terms of the purchasing power

These are the most important findings of the National Bureau of Economic Research, made public today in advance of the formal publication of the results of a year's study of "Income in the United States." This study, the most exhaustive ever made of the income question in this country, has been conducted by Wesley Clair Mitchell, Willford I. King, Frederick R. Macaulay and Oswald W. Knauth, under the auspices and direction of a board of nineteen directors, including men prominent in many fields of business, education, labor, agriculture, eco-nomics and practical statistics, and representing many divergent points of

This table exhibits the main findings, including the equivalent value of per capita income in terms of the 1913 purchasing power:

Town bu		P. Britain Co.	
		Per Capita Income	Per Capita Income in
		in Dollars	"1913 Dol's
1909	\$28.8	\$319	\$333
1910	31.4	340	349
1911	31.2	333	338
1912	33.0	346	348
1913	34.4	354	354
1914	33.2	336	333
1915	36.0	358	350
1916	45.4	446	400
1917	53.9	523	396
1918	61.0	586	872

Distribution of Income. The report says that only one out of a hundred (1 per cent) income receivers in the United States in 1918 had incomes of \$8,000 or more, and that this one per cent had 14 per cent of the national income. Five per cent, representing incomes above \$3,200, had 26 per cent of the total. Ten per cent, including income above \$2,300,

had nearly 35 per cent of the total; the most prosperous 20 per cent, including income above \$1,750, had about 47 per cent. Eighty per cent of the income receivers had incomes below \$1,750, receiving about 53 per cent of the total income.

In most of the years since 1912, the bureau finds that in the principal organized industries, wages and salaries were about 70 per cent of the total income; while capital (including management) received about 30 per cent, out of which were paid rent, interest and profits; but these proportions varied materially with relative prosperity and depression. In 1916, for example, the share of capital increased to about 35 per cent, with 65 per cent to labor, while in 1919 capital's share fell to about 22 per cent, while labor got about 78. Of the total payments

while 8 per cent goes to officials. Share of the Farmer. The farmers, who during the past decade have made up about 16 per cent of the total of gainfully employed, had from 12 to 13 per cent of the national income in the years between 1910 and 1916 inclusive; since 1917 they have been receiving 16 to 17 per cent, or a somewhat higher proportion, as the following figures from the

to employees in the highly organized

industries, about 92 per cent goes to

the manual workers and clerical staffs,

ort s	how:
	Per Cent
1910	
1911	
1912	12.3
1913	
1914	12.9
1915	
1916	
1917	
1918	17.0
1010	16.5

rep

Sources of Production. As for the sources of national income, the bureau finds, taking a general average since 1910, that agricul-

TO DISCUSS PROPOSED LAWS !

Argentine Branch of International Law

Association Draws Up Pro-

gram for Meeting.

branch of the International Law asso-

ciation has prepared, at the request

of the executive committee in London.

a program for discussion at the con-

ference of the association which is

scheduled to be held in Buenos Asires

Buenos Aires. - The Argentine

The topics to be taken up and de-

cided include: Inviolability of mails on land and sea in wartime; international organization of labor in sea and river navigation; international law on freight contracts; regulations for the use of submarines during war; rules for the recognition of a "de facto" government by foreign states, and international responsibility of the state for damages that may be suffered by foreigners during the progress of civil wars.

ture contributes about 17 per cent of the total, manufacturing about 30 per LEGION MAN UP FOR MAYOR cent, transportation about 9 per cent, Henry H. Curran Wins Nomination in government about 5 per cent, mining New York City, With Comrade

Pressing Close Second. Two service men of the World war were among the four candidates who sought their par-

ty's nomination for mayor of New York recently. One of them, Henry H. Curran, won out in the contest, with an ex-service comrade, F. H. LaGuardia a close second Mr. Curran, at present president

of the borough of Manhattan, taking in what is commonly known as New York city, left off a thriving law practice to enter the army. He entered the first officers training camp at Plattsburg in 1917, was commissioned a major and served overseas as commander of the Three Hundred and Second engineers, Seventy-seventh division. Following his discharge in April, 1919, he organized the Three Hundred and Second engineers post of the American Legion and was prominent in the work of that organization until he actively entered politics, when, as he was holding an elective office and trying for another, he was unable to hold any Legion of-American housewives is not included fice because of the service organization's ruling.

F. H. LaGuardia, president of the New York board of aldermen, a major in the air service during the war, on his defeat pledged his full support to Mr. Curran. John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York, entered the air service shortly after his defeat for re-election in 1917 and likewise became a major in the air service, in which capacity he met his

ATHLETICS HIS STRONG WORK

Harry Maloney, American Legion Post Commander, Leads Team to Victory in Big Games.

The old "setting up" exercises of the army, invented primarily, they alleged,

for the doubtful amusement of sleepy bucks but which happily spread by War de-Both the total national income and partment order to the per capita income are larger in include the majors the United States than in any other and colonels, did country. The report estimates this as nothing to wreck the relative standing of the four counconstitution tries named at the outbreak of the or disposition of

Harry W. Maloney, once the World war assisant director of athletics at Leand

Stanford University, Palo Alta, Cal. A veteran of the Boer war, during which he served with the English, Maloney kept in condition during the days of the A. E. F. Leaving off the training of varsity athletes at Stanford, he became director of athletics at Camp Fremont, Cal. Later he went to France as supervisor of the athletic entertainment of the Eighth Infantry, scientific collation of statistical inforand when the big inter-allied games were held in the Pershing stadium, tion of national problems. The directors of the bureau are T. S. Adams, Paris, in the spring of 1919, he was in charge of the American team which advisor to the Treasury department; swept everything before it. Maloney John R. Commons, of the University is commander of Fremont post, the of Wisconsin; John P. Frey, editor of American Legion.

GOT TEN HITS IN TEN SHOTS

York Evening Post; Harry W. Laidler, secretary of the Intercollegiate Social-Holder of World's Record in Gun-Pointing, W. S. Wilson Retires From the Navy.

> With sixteen years of service in the United States navy and the world's record in gunpointing to his credit, William S. Wilson, Westfield, Mass., has retired from a life of thrills and travel to that of a frontporch citizen. "Now I'll have

> a chance to get acquainted with my family," Wilson wrote the American Legion headquarters when his final honorable discharge was in

> his hands. He is the father of four children, including twins. The sailor made two trips around the world before the World war. During it he was on the first United States sub chaser to cross the Atlantic. He spent the winter of 1917-18 in the waters off the Azores, and later

> was detailed as adjutant to organize a naval unit at Columbia university, New York. He established his gunpointing record in 1908 by getting ten hits in ten shots in seventeen seconds at battle range. On discharge he was chief torpedo man in the fleet naval reserve.

Equally True. "The rapidly increasing divorce

sentatives of the press to the disarmarate," remarked the wit, "indicates that America is indeed becoming the land of the free." "Yes," replied his prosaic friend, "but the continued marriage rate suggests that it is still the home of the brave."-American Legion Weekly.

Ice Water Proved an Ald.

By distributing ice water free to all comers at the county fair in El Reno. Kan., the local post of the American Legion attracted a large crowd and was enabled to assist service men in getting Victory Medals and in untangling their government compensa-

GUT DOW

You are throwing away baking powder money - wasting baking powder and expensive materials - frittering away valuable time—If you are not using Calumet Baking Powder.

If you "doubt" it-just give Calumet one trial. The saving it makes will prove that

is the best baking powder in the world-sold at the fairest price - costs far less than high priced Trust brands - costs but little more than cheap brands—gives much better results than either. You use only half the amount usually required—it goes almost twice as far. It never fails, never causes baking loss.

Used in millions of homes—by leading hotels restaurants and bakeries. A wonderful baking powder for all requirements. Made in the world's largest, finest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factories.



You save materials it is used with. Highest Quality Highest Awards

A pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. cans instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

His "Tips." Young Little liked a "little bit on," but unfortunately he had not the skill, or perhaps it was only the luck, to

pick winners. On looking through his racing paper one morning he saw a tipster's adver-

you buy it-

you use it-

"Two sure things for \$5."

He purchased a money order for the required amount, and wrote off straightway to the address in the advertisement

But the advertiser was a smarter man than Little, for in reply Little received the following note: "Dear Sir-As advertised, my 'sure

things' are: "Loose Button-Sure to come off. "Dirty Carpet-Wants some beat-

DYED HER DRAPERIES, SKIRT AND A SWEATER

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run. So easy to use.—advertisement.

Can't Fool 'Em.

Two colored gentlemen were engaged in conversation when one of them became very much annoyed by the persistent attention of a large

"Sam, whut kin' a fly am dis?" "Dat am a hoss fly."

"A hoss fly am a fly whut buzzes roun cows, 'n' hosses 'n' jackasses-"You ain't makin' out for to call me

"No, I ain' makin' out for to call you no jackass, but you can't fool dem hoss files."—Forbes Magazine.

A Business Deal.

"Remember, I don't know anything about business. In business matters

"Can't deal with you, then. A baby wants it all. Send me somebody who does know something about business."

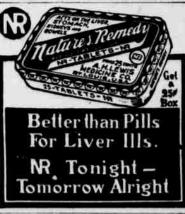


Ambitious. "That was some haul," said the hold-

up man. "A few more like it," replied his partner, "and we'll be able to become landlords, and make real money."-New York Sun.

Only when hone is dead do we ce







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Send \$1 for Trial Jar STEWART FOOD CO.

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W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 44-1921.